

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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## New GCSE

4231/02

### GEOGRAPHY

(Specification A)

HIGHER TIER

### UNIT 1 Core Geography

A.M. MONDAY, 14 June 2010

1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hours

For Examiner's Use Only	
Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 3	
Question 4	
Question 5	
Question 6	
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** the questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Where the space is not sufficient for your answer, continue the answer on page 22 of the book, taking care to number the continuation correctly.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.

*Answer all questions.*

**SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD**

**Theme 1 – Water**

1. (a) (i) What term is used to describe a process of erosion when the sheer force of the flow washes away particles from the river’s bank and bed? [1]

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- (ii) Name and describe **one** process by which a river transports material downstream. [2]

Name .....

Description .....

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(b) Study the map below.

**Flood Risk Areas in England and Wales**



Using map evidence **only**, describe the distribution of areas of England and Wales predicted to be at risk of flooding. [3]

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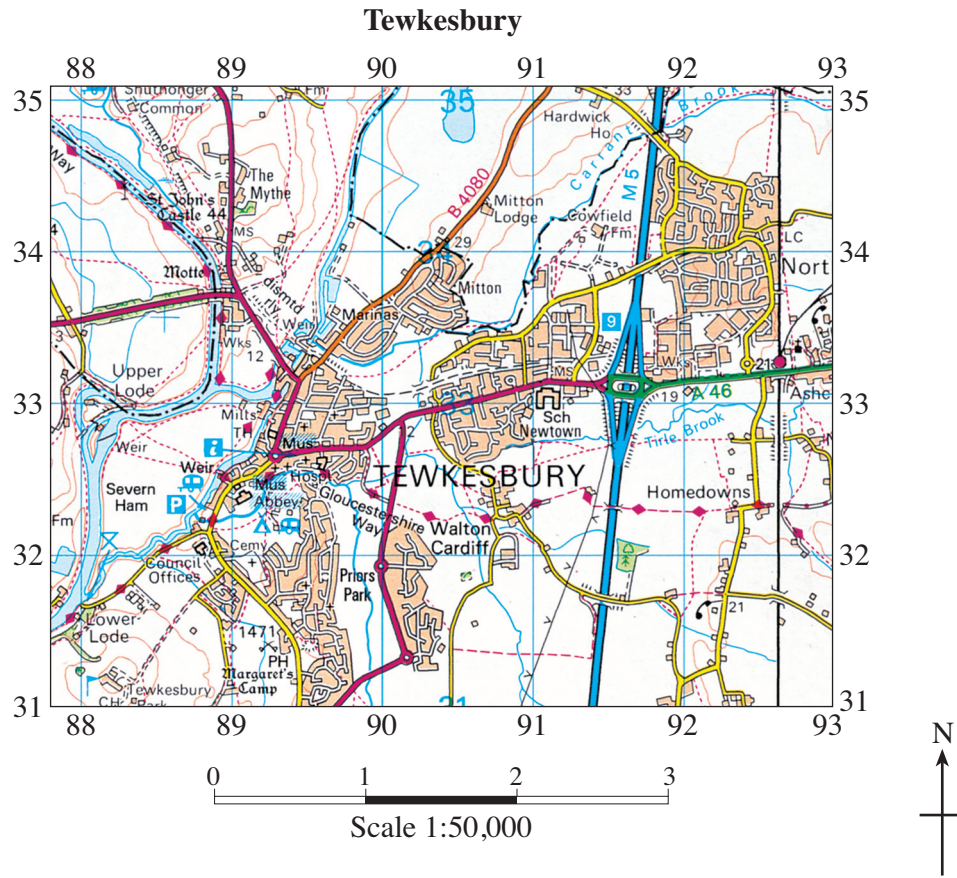
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(c) Study the OS map extract below. (Map symbols are on page 23.)



[©'Crown Copyright']

(i) Using map evidence, explain why there is a high risk of flooding in Tewkesbury. [3]

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- (ii) Describe and explain some of the possible management approaches to reducing the risks of flooding, in places such as Tewkesbury, in the future. [6]

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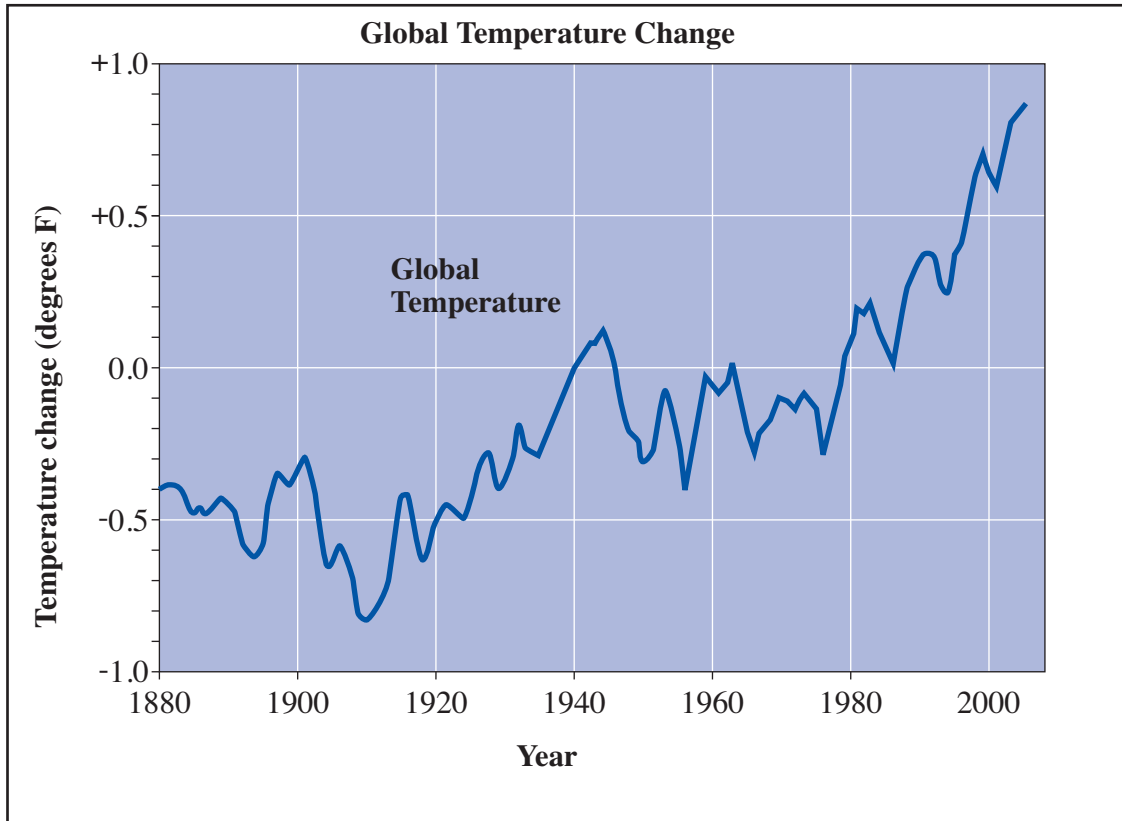
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**Theme 2 – Climate Change**

2. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) What was the rise in temperature recorded between 1880 and 1940? [1]

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(ii) Describe the changes in temperature between 1940 and 2000. [2]

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(b) (i) How does the greenhouse effect work? [2]

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(ii) Describe **two** pieces of evidence, other than that in part (a) opposite, that suggest the world is experiencing a period of climate change. [4]

1 .....

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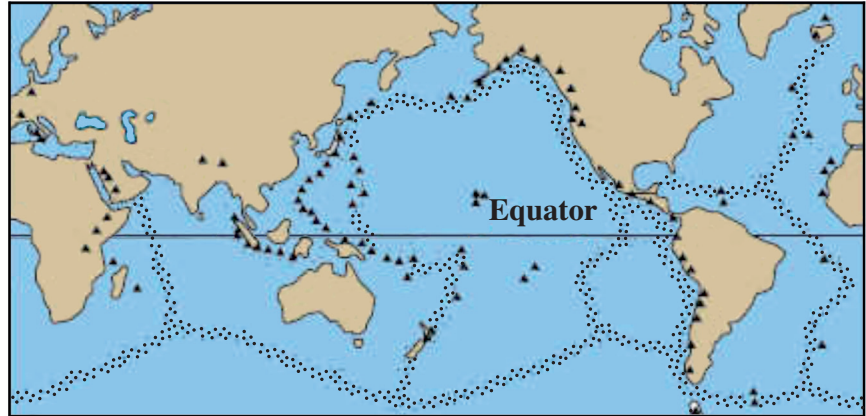


**Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone**

3. (a) Study the map below.

**Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes**

Key	
volcano	▲
earthquake zone	●●●●



Use map evidence to describe the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.

[3]

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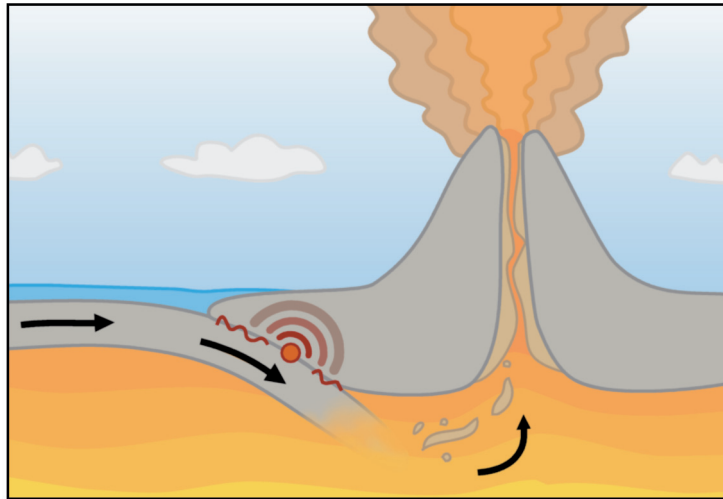
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(b) Study the diagram below of a destructive plate margin.

(i) On the diagram, identify and label **one** landform shown. Annotate the diagram to explain the formation of this landform. [4]



(ii) Describe **one** hazard associated with a volcanic eruption. [2]

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(c) With reference to one or more examples that you have studied, explain how technology has been used to reduce the impact of volcanic eruptions on people. [6]

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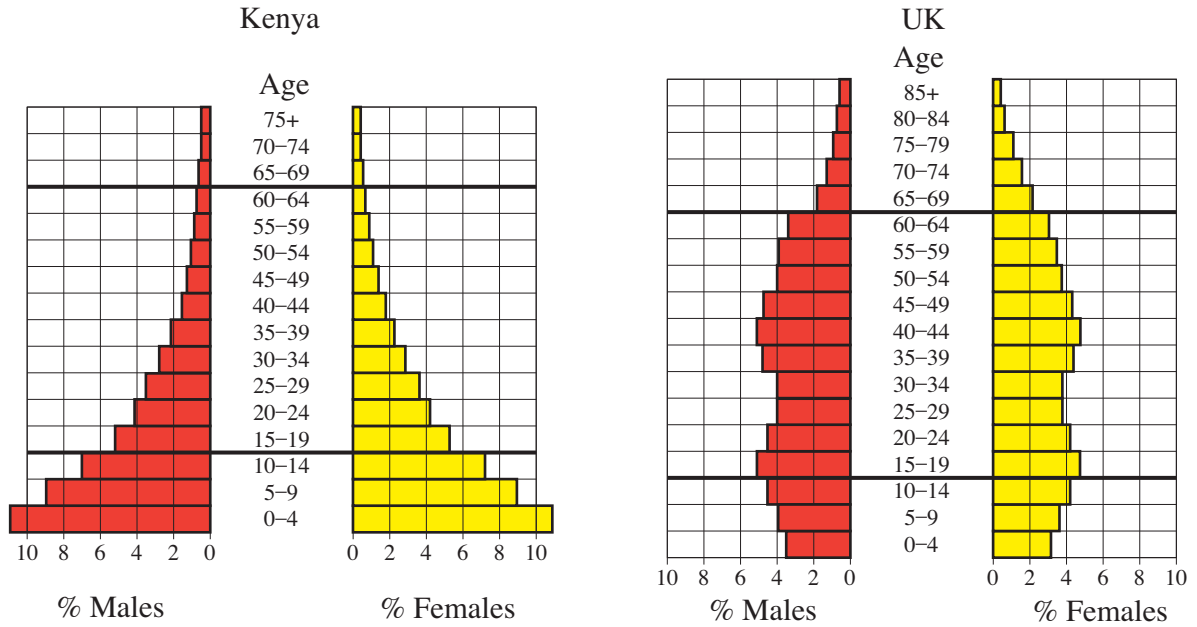
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**SECTION B – A GLOBAL WORLD**

**Theme 4 – Changing Populations**

4. (a) The diagrams below show population pyramids for Kenya and the UK in 2008.



(i) What percentage of the total population of Kenya is in the 5-9 age group? [1]

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(ii) Explain why the shape of the pyramid for Kenya is typical of a less economically developed country (LEDC). [4]

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(iii) Suggest why the UK is likely to experience a low rate of population growth in the future. [4]

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(b) With reference to named examples, explain why certain parts of the world are sparsely populated.

*Use the world map outline below to support your answer.*

[6]



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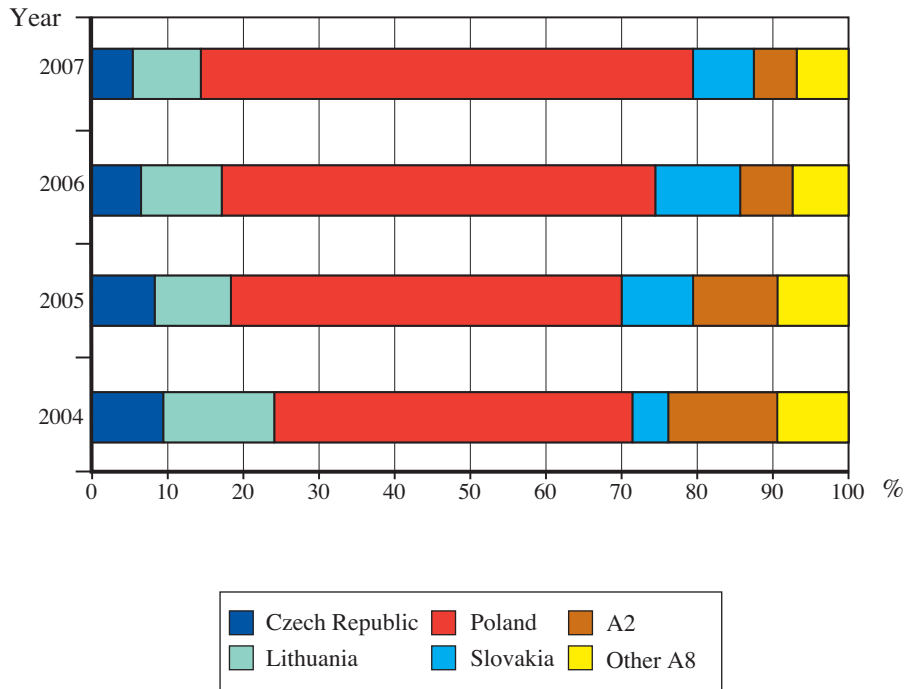
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**Theme 5 – Globalisation**

Examiner only

5. (a) Study the graph below.

**Migration into the UK from European Union Countries**  
Percentage of total migrants from A8/A2 countries in the UK



Source: Labour Force Survey and IPPR

**In 2004 ten new countries including Poland joined the European Union (EU). These are called A8 countries.**

**By 2007 two further countries joined the EU. These are referred to as A2 countries.**

(i) What percentage of A8 migrants who came to the UK in 2004 were from Poland? [1]

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(ii) Using the graph describe the changes in the percentage of migrants from Poland between 2004 and 2007. [2]

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(iii) Explain **one social impact** of the enlargement of the EU for countries like the UK.

[2]

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(b)

**Many people believe that newly industrialised countries like India and China have benefited the most from globalisation.**

Describe the factors that have allowed globalisation to take place.

[4]

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(c) Study the resources below.



**US company Microsoft creates 4000 jobs in India.**  
The headquarters of 'Microsoft India' are located in the India Development Centre (pictured above), in the city of Hyderabad.



**Shanghai Stock Exchange, China**  
Shanghai is home to China's largest stock exchange. A stock exchange like this allows trade to happen between China and any other country it chooses.



Use these resources and your own knowledge to suggest the social and economic changes globalisation has brought to countries such as India and China. [6]

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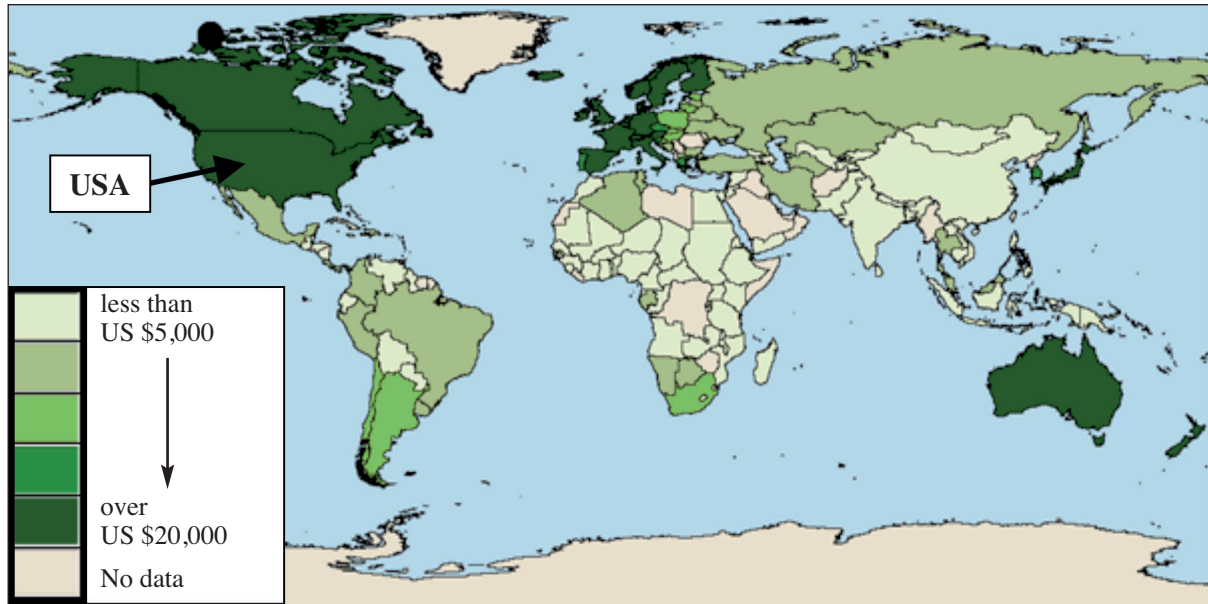
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**Theme 6 – Development**

6. (a) Study the map below.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is a development indicator that measures the wealth of a country.  
It can be shown as an average per person.

**World GDP per person 2005**



*Source: World Resources Institute*

- (i) What is the GDP per person for the USA? ..... US \$ [1]
- (ii) Which continent has the largest number of countries with a GDP per person of less than US \$5,000?  
..... [1]
- (iii) Explain why more economically developed countries (MEDCs) like the USA have a high GDP per person. [3]

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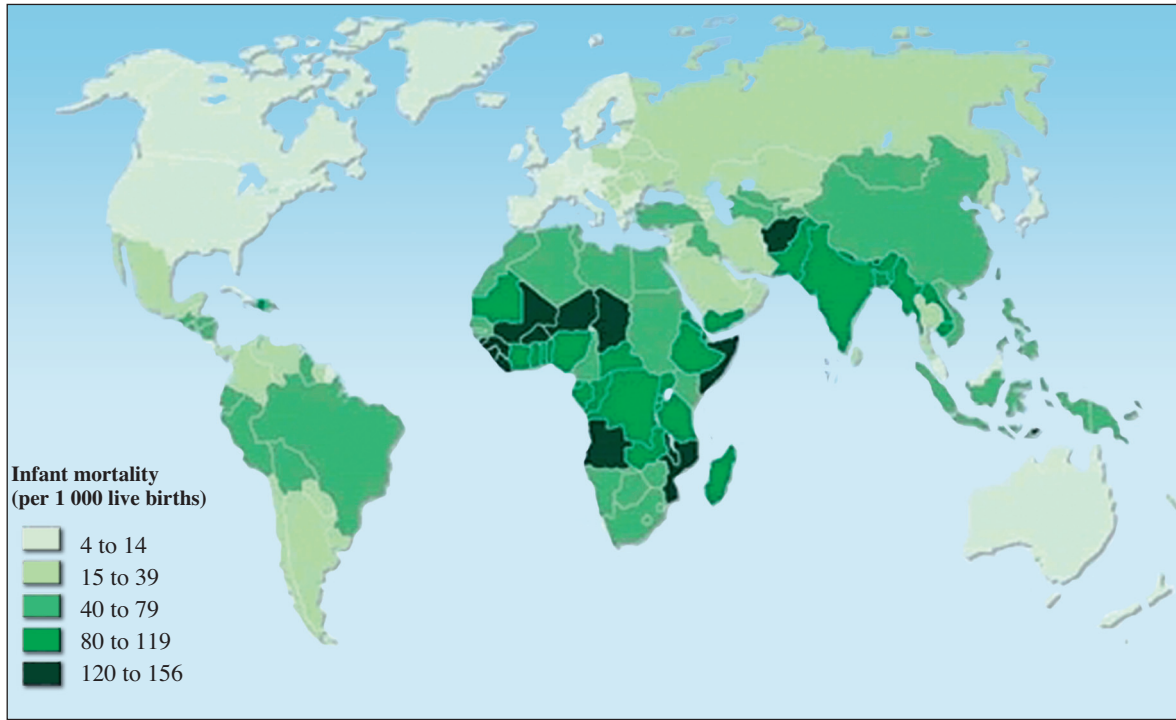
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(b) Study the map below.

**World infant mortality (death) rates**



Source: World Bank [web.worldbank.org](http://web.worldbank.org)

Give reasons for the pattern of infant mortality shown on the map.

[4]

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(c) Study the information and photographs below.

At the 2000 United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders from rich and poor countries alike committed themselves to a set of eight targets that, if achieved, will end extreme poverty worldwide by 2015.

**Goal Four is to reduce by two thirds the mortality (death) rate of children under five.**



**Improving the diet of schoolchildren in Africa**



**Teaching children and their mothers to read and write in India**



**Vaccinating children in Asia**

Explain how LEDCs are trying to meet Millennium Goal Four and any **one other** Millennium Goal that you have studied. [6]

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# OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale) Map symbols

## ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

Service area Junction number Elevated

M1

Unfenced Footbridge

A 470 Dual carriageway

A 493

B 4518

A 855 Bridge B 885

Motorway (dual carriageway)

Motorway under construction

Primary Route

Main road

Primary Route / Main road under construction

Secondary road

Narrow road with passing places

Road generally more than 4m wide

Road generally less than 4m wide

Path / Other road, drive or track

Gradient: 20% (1 in 5) and steeper, 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)

Gates / Road Tunnel

Ferry (passenger) / Ferry (vehicle)

## RAILWAYS

Track multiple or single

Track under construction

Siding

Tunnel

Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway

Bridges / Footbridge

Level crossing

Viaduct

Station, (a) principal

Light rapid transit system station

## PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Footpath

Bridleway

Road used as a public path

Byway open to all traffic

The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow. Rights of way are not shown on maps of Scotland.

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

**Danger Area** Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

## OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.

National Trail, European Long Distance Route, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

National/Regional Cycle Network

Surfaced cycle route

National/Regional Cycle Network number

## WATER FEATURES

Marsh or salting

Towpath

Lock

Aqueduct

Canal

Normal tidal limit

Weir

Footbridge

Bridge

Ford

Slopes

Cliff

Beacon

Sand

Dunes

Mud

Flat rock

Lighthouse (disused)

Lighthouse (in use)

Shingle

Low water mark

High water mark

Canal (dry)

## HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3-2808 feet

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground at the base of the pillar and not necessarily to the summit.

## ROCK FEATURES

Outcrop

Cliff

Scree

## LAND FEATURES

Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)

Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)

Buildings

Public building (selected)

Bus or coach station

Place of worship

- with tower
- with spire, minaret or dome
- without such additions

Chimney or tower

Glass structure

Heliport

Triangulation pillar

Mast

Wind pump / wind generator

Windmill with or without sails

Graticule intersection at 5' intervals

Cutting / embankment

Quarry

Spoil heap, refuse tip or dump

Coniferous wood

Non-coniferous wood

Mixed wood

Orchard / Park or ornamental ground

Forestry Commission access land

National Trust-always open

National Trust-limited access, observe local signs

National Trust for Scotland

## BOUNDARIES

National

District

County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough

National Park

## ANTIQUITIES

Site of monument

Stone monument

Battlefield (with date)

Visible earthwork

VILLA Roman

Castle Non-Roman

## TOURIST INFORMATION

Camp site

Caravan site

Garden

Golf course or links

Information centre, all year / seasonal

Nature reserve

Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal

Picnic site

Selected places of tourist interest

Telephone, public / motoring organisation

Viewpoint

Visitor centre

Walks / Trails

Youth hostel

## ABBREVIATIONS

CG Coastguard	P Post office
CH Clubhouse	PC Public convenience (in rural areas)
MP Milepost	PH Public house
MS Milestone	TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent